

from Malwa, central India. It is 18 to 20 inches in length, and thicker and more fleshy than the ordinary cucumber varieties. It is grown in the rainy season, and as the Malwa Plateau is nearly 2,000 feet above sea level, the temperature at that season is lower than in many parts of India. I believe that this variety should do well in the warmer parts of the United States." (Roberts.)

CUCURBITA PEPO (Cucurbitaceae), 56854. Vegetable marrow. From Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand. Seeds presented by H. R. Wright. "This is the vegetable marrow as grown by the natives of New Zealand. It is a good keeper, and can be used either green or ripe." (Wright.)

DIOSPYROS KAKI (Diospyraceae), 56831-56833. Kaki. From Osaki Machi, Tokyo, Japan. Seeds presented by Sengo Matsuda. Quoted notes by Mr. Matsuda. With the rapidly increasing importance of persimmon culture in the United States, the question of rootstocks has become urgent. *Diospyros lotus* has not proved altogether satisfactory in many regions. Reports from Japan indicate that various wild or semiwild forms of *D. kaki* are used in that country as stocks for the cultivated sorts, and the following three numbers are the first result of our effort to introduce these forms for the use of American horticulturists.

56831. "'Gara-gara' (prolific bearer). A very stout tree from the mountainous districts of Kiusiu Island. The sour fruits are pickled, and the juice is used for water-proofing purposes."

56832. "'Tsurushi kaki.' This is good for using dried."

56833. "'Yama-gaki.' Sour fruits used for pickles."

GORDONIA sp. (Theaceae), 56823. From Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(No. 7884. Tienyinssu. January, 1923.) A shrub about 8 feet high found at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The handsome white flowers are 1½ inches across, and the fruit is a woody capsule." (Rock.)

HAKEA ACICULARIS (Proteaceae), 56879. From Richmond, Victoria. Seeds presented by F. H. Baker. A tall evergreen shrub or small bushy tree, native to Australia, with very handsome foliage which is rigid and spiny, thus serving to protect the plant against animals. The plant is suitable for hedges and shrubberies, is quite hardy, and requires but little moisture or cultivation. (Adapted from University of California Publications, Botany, vol. 4, p. 19.)

IRIS sp. (Iridaceae), 56811. From western Yunnan, China. Seeds collected by J. F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer of the Bureau of Plant Industry. "(February 6, 1923.) Seeds collected from a fruiting plant about 2 feet high found in the snow at an altitude of 8,800 feet on